



Dagahaley Camp Profile January 2013

Camp snapshot

Population: 121,398 (31/12/2012)

Nationalities: Somalis 95.8%, Ethiopians 4.1%, others 0.1%

Size of camp area: 6.4 km²

Average plot size per household: 12m x 15m

Contextual background

Dagahaley camp was established in 1992. For 14 years, the camp had a population of about 30,000. In 2006, a first group of new refugees arrived, followed by others in 2008, 2010 and 2011. The new arrivals settled spontaneously in the outskirts of Dagahaley. In 2011, most of the population in the Dagahaley outskirts moved to the new Ifo 2 camp.

Protection

A verification exercise was scheduled to begin in Dagahaley at the end of January 2013. The objective of the verification is to update the population figures and collect various statistical facts about the refugee community. An important result of previous verifications in 2012 in Ifo and Ifo 2 camps has been a reduction of the number of people whose registration as refugees has been deactivated. Some refugees may have spontaneously returned to Somalia without deregistering themselves, or relocated inside Kenya. Also, over the years, members of the host community have fraudulently obtained refugee ration cards and posed as refugees.

Although Kenyan policy obliges refugees to reside in the camps, a refugee may apply for a movement pass allowing for travel outside the camps. Movement passes are normally given for family reunification, for protection reasons, for medical reasons, and for educational purposes. The Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA) also issues ID cards to refugees.

There is a transit centre serving as temporary residence for people awaiting registration or transfer to another location. Occasionally, refugees are transferred to Kakuma for protection reasons.

The security situation in Dagahaley has been volatile during the last 12 months. Of 17 recorded security incidents, five were politically motivated, including two improvised explosive device (IED) attacks against police patrols, while the rest were cases of banditry and criminality, such as armed robbery. Alleged Al-Shabaab terrorists were arrested in the camp in April.

Sexual- and gender-based violence (SGBV) is a recurring issue, especially whenever security in the

camp deteriorates. When a case is reported, police are notified for necessary action and survivors are provided with medical assistance and psychosocial counselling. Refugees, including refugee leaders, are being trained on issues of age, gender and diversity to ensure full participation of the refugee community in the SGBV-prevention strategy.

Within a foster home programme, vulnerable children are accommodated with families in the refugee community. There are Child Friendly Spaces where children can play under supervision by guardians.

There are 39 youth groups in Dagahaley. Their activities include female empowerment, SGBV prevention, conflict resolution, assisting vulnerable groups, information sharing. There is a vocational training centre (Youth Education Pack centre) run by NRC where youths can get diplomas in various trades. Livelihoods trainings for youth are also being organised.

Education

Dagahaley has six primary schools, two secondary schools and one adult literacy centre. Primary school enrolment is 46% (56% boys) and secondary school enrolment 8% (75% boys). Teacher:pupil ratio is 1:55, while the global standard is maximum 1:40. A major challenge is high drop-out rates due to shortage of teaching and learning materials, school uniforms and stationary as well as a lack of qualified teachers.

Refugee self-management

The UNHCR Operations Continuity Plan (OCP) is aiming at empowering refugees to more actively manage the day-to-day aspects of camp life themselves. Refugee self-management involves planning and maintenance of shelter, community infrastructure, plots and roads, community mobilisation, information dissemination and distribution of non-food items.

Refugee self-management is functioning as a pyramid, with two camp leaders (male and female) at the top, two chairpersons (male and female) for each of the nine camp sections and two chairpersons (male and female) for each of the 96 residential blocks. Poor and inactive participation of women in the leadership structure is a challenge. Because of strong cultural traditions, most decisions are made by the men without consulting with the women.

Food

CARE is distributing food rations twice a month. There is one food distribution point, where refugees collect food and non-food items. WFP provides a general food distribution ration of 560 grammes/person providing 2,165 kcal/day. Complementary food rations (green grams) are distributed to children under 5. An Infant and Young Child Feeding programme is being implemented promoting best IYCF practices such as breastfeeding and optimal complementary feeding. 100 mother-to-mother support groups are active in the camp. Cooking demonstrations are being organised to improve caregivers' skills and knowledge of nutrition, provide practical approach to preferred food and ensure hygiene practices are maintained during food preparation.

Health

There are four primary health facilities in the camp, which is below the standard of one health facility per 10,000 residents. One hospital (MSF) is providing surgical services. In average, 400 outpatient consultations are made per day with 60 consultations per clinician, the global standard being 50 consultations per clinician/day. Health posts are frequently congested and consultation times kept to a minimum.

Pregnant women are offered HIV tests and usually 100% of them agree. There are some 30 HIV-positive persons receiving care, treatment, and support services.

92% of all deliveries in the camp are attended by skilled personnel in health facilities. Round-the-clock comprehensive emergency obstetrics services are available.

There are supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes for children and those with severe malnutrition are admitted to the stabilisation centre in the camp hospital.

Shelter and site planning

Dagahaley is made up of nine sections with an average of 10 blocks per section. Lack of land is a challenge (e.g. three families living in plots meant for one family). The congestion leads to boundary conflicts and encroachment into public spaces - often roads - making traffic more difficult. One major cause of the destruction of the central market in Dagahaley in the devastating fire on 29 July 2012 was the unplanned and spontaneous way the market had been built over the years.

Water and sanitation

There are seven boreholes in Dagahaley and two outside the camp serving the host community. The borehole equipment is ageing, with low yields from old boreholes. Six elevated steel tanks are connected to some 7.63 km of pipes.

Environment

A tree nursery is producing seedlings for both the host and refugee communities. New arrivals have been cutting down trees in the spontaneous settlements in the outskirts of the camp, leading to conflict with the host community. Degraded areas around the camp have been fenced into green belts to allow regeneration of vegetation cover.

Firewood is distributed at 30% of household requirements. Energy-saving stoves are being distributed.

Partners

- **Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale (AVSI)**: Education infrastructure, teacher training
- **CARE International**: Food distribution, water and sanitation, primary education, SGBV, logistics, warehousing
- **Centre for Torture Victims (CTV)**: Psychosocial support
- **Danish Refugee Council (DRC)**: Livelihoods, self-reliance
- **Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA)**: Camp administration, registration, security
- **Film Aid International (FAI)**: Information and campaigns, community communication
- **Handicap International (HI)**: Persons with specific needs
- **International Lifeline Fund (ILF)**: Household energy
- **Lutheran World Federation (LWF)**: Camp management, persons with specific needs
- **MSF Switzerland**: Health and nutrition
- **National Council of Churches in Kenya (NCCK)**: HIV/AIDS, shelter
- **Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)**: Shelter and infrastructure, vocational training
- **Refugee Consortium Kenya (RCK)**: Legal assistance, protection monitoring
- **Relief Reconstruction and Development Organization (RRDO)**: Household energy, environment, host community projects
- **Save the Children UK (SCUK)**: Child protection
- **UNICEF**: Education
- **UNOCHA**: Humanitarian work coordination
- **Windle Trust Kenya (WTK)**: Secondary education and scholarships
- **World Food Programme (WFP)**: Food



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